

TWO DEAD AND
SCORE HURT IN
STRIKERS' RIOT

Pitched Battle Between the
Strikers and Sheriffs in
Bradcock Results in the
Death of Two and Serious
Injury of Score of Others

FOREIGNERS WILL
BE DEPORTED

Movement Starts When
East Pittsburg Westing-
house Employees Continue
efforts to Bring Out the
Workmen in Other Plants

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—Two
men are known to have been killed,
four probably fatally wounded and a
score of others seriously hurt this
afternoon when a mob said by the
authorities to have been composed
principally of foreigners attacked the
Edgar Thomson Works of the Car-
negie Steel Company in Bradcock.

A pitched battle lasting an hour
followed during which four hundred
shots were fired, but the rioters were
finally forced to retreat in the face
of a deadly fire from the riot guns
and revolvers of sheriffs and plant
guards. The situation is quiet tonight
but 2,000 citizens of the borough have
been sworn in as deputies and are
patrolling the streets. District At-
torney R. H. Jackson announced that
he would take steps at once for the
deportation of all foreigners con-
nected with the trouble.

The riot was the climax of a day
of disorder in the boroughs of Brad-
cock and Rankin during which mobs
stormed the plants of four big steel
companies, drove the workmen out
and then partly wrecked the interior
of the plants.

Many of these injured in the fight-
ing at the Edgar Thomson works
were spirited away by the rioters and
for hours after quiet had been re-
stored, injured men continued to be
brought to hospital for treatment.
Snipers hidden in doorways and
windows near the Thirteenth street
entrance tried to pick off deputies
who were fighting to hold back the
mob and two deputies were said to
have been hit. Women also joined in
the mad fight to gain entry to the
works and two of these were
wounded. The two men killed were
foreigners.

The mob first attacked the office
of W. J. Dixon, superintendent of
transportation at the Edgar Thomson
works and with clubs and stones
wrecked it. Deputies, rushing to pre-
vent the destruction of the office
were compelled to use it as a barri-
cade and from behind the wreckage
they poured shot after shot into the
mob which withdrew. After stoning
the plant for 45 minutes another
charge was made and in a hand-to-
hand struggle the deputies and
guards were forced back inside the
plant.

Deputies who had been on guard
at the Westinghouse plant in Wil-
merding and East Pittsburg were
dispatched to the scene but were
forced to fight their way to the sides.

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITAIN DECIDES
GENERAL COMPULSION
DURING TERM OF WAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, May 2.—Premier Asquith
announced today to an expectant
parliament that the government had
at last agreed on the much-discussed
recruiting question and had decided
on general military compulsion for the
duration of the war.

The premier claimed that the con-
dition he had all along stipulated as
the only justification for such a step
namely, general consent, now had
been obtained as provided by the
speeches delivered in the house of
commons last week when a bill pro-
viding for the extension of military
service was introduced by Walter
Hume Long, president of the local
government board, and later was with-
drawn.

Mr. Asquith added that the minis-
ters agreed that the needful men
could not be obtained by the existing
machinery, but that they were avail-
able and could readily be spared by
the industries essential for the suc-
cessful prosecution of the war. Hav-
ing given interesting details of the
recruiting problem in England
is to be dealt with by the British
parliament in a bill to be introduced
by the government calling for general
and immediate compulsory enlistment.

A thought since the beginning of
the war the naval and military en-
listment have exceeded five millions
men, Premier Asquith told the house
of commons that the existing machin-
ery for recruiting was not sufficient
to get more men to the colors and
that it was the purpose of the gov-
ernment to ask for legislation which
would compel so-called "slackers" to
answer their country's call.

With the situation in Ireland vir-
tually normal, the military authori-
ties now are busily engaged in run-
ning down the few of the remaining
Sinn Fein men who have failed to
surrender.

All the main bodies of the rebels
throughout Ireland have laid down
their arms and given themselves up,
according to the chief secretary for
Ireland, but until the situation has
been entirely brought under control
there will be lessening of the activi-
ties of the military.

A German attack in Belgium to the
north of Dixmude is the only infantry
engagement reported at any point
along the western front. Artillery
bombardments especially severe to the
northeast of Verdun, have been the
sole method of warfare on the other
sectors. North of Dixmude the Ger-
mans, after a violent preparatory
bombardment charged and occupied
portions of three Belgian advance
posts, but the battalions in a counter
attack immediately drove out the in-
vaders.

A German attempt to assume the
offensive against the Russians near
Riga was put down but the Germans
continue their heavy artillery fire
against the Ikskul bridgehead and in
the Lake Narov and Lake Vishe-
nevsky regions.

German aircraft have bombarded
several Russian positions in the Gulf
of Riga and a Russian air squadron
has delivered an attack against the
German naval base at Windau.

Vienna reports that the heavy fight-
ing between the Austrians and Italians
in the Adulmo sector of the Austro-
Italian line is still going on and that
Italian attacks against Austrian posi-
tions have been put down with heavy
casualties.

The Russians are continuing their
pursuits of the Turks in Diarbek
in Asia Minor. Numbers of Turkish
infantry have been killed or captured
by Cossacks. Constantinople reports
the driving around in the Black Sea
by a Turkish submarine of three Rus-
sian steamers and the sinking of three
Russian sailing vessels.

Three steamers, one of them a neu-
tral have been sunk, but whether by
mines or torpedoes has not been stated.
Another neutral steamer has been
damaged and is being towed into
port. The neutral sunk was the Bra-
zilian Rio Branco and the one dam-
aged was the Swedish Steamer Frid-
land. The Fridland and the British
steamer Hendonhall, which was sunk,
were bound for Portland, Maine, for
Rotterdam, with supplies for the
American commission for relief in
Belgium.

Air Raid on England
LONDON, May 2.—Five hostile air-
ships attacked the northeast coast of
England and through eastern coun-
ties of Scotland last night.

The official announcement on the
raid says that the movements of the
raiders appeared uncertain, adding:
A few bombs were dropped in

(Continued on Page Two)

HOSTILE AIR
CRAFT ATTACK
ENGLISH COAST

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Northeast Coast of Eng-
land and Visit Some of the
Eastern Counties of Scot-
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BOMBS DROPPED
IN YORKSHIRE

Two Ships Under Charter
By American Commission
for Relief in Belgium
Have Met with Mishaps
at Sea, Says Report

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NO WORD FROM CONFEREES AT
EL PASO AND THE MEXICAN
SITUATION IS UNCHANGED

Developments Await Ad-
vices from General Scott
as to His Further Confe-
rence with General Obre-
gon on the Border

WITHDRAWAL IS
NOT CONSIDERED

No Indication of Change
in Determination of the
President Not to Accept
Any Proposal Conditioned
on Withdrawal of Troops

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Develop-
ments here in the Mexican situa-
tion tonight awaited advice from General
Scott as to his further conference with
General Obregon at El Paso. The war
department had received no report
from the chief of staff up to a late
hour.

Administration officials declared the
situation to be unchanged in any re-
spect after President Wilson and his
cabinet had conferred at the regular
Tuesday meeting. Secretary Baker said
that General Funston's original
orders to pursue the Columbus raid-
ers into Mexico still stood, as did the
original purpose of the expedition.

There was no indication tonight of
any change in the determination of
President Wilson not to accept any
proposal of the Carranza government
conditioned on the immediate with-
drawal of the American forces in Mex-
ico. This element of the suggestions
presented by General Obregon at the
military conference and by Eliseo Ar-
rendondo, General Carranza's ambas-
sador designate here, has also so far
proved a stumbling block to an agree-
ment for wider cooperation in the
bandit chase, the object of General
Scott's discussions with the war min-
ister.

From Mexican sources it was learned
today that based upon the immediate
withdrawal of the American troops
General Carranza has offered through
his two representatives to place an
active army of 25,000 men in north-
ern Mexico as soon as the Americans
are withdrawn. The offer was accom-
panied by assurances, it is said, that
more than half of this force would be
placed as to guarantee border towns
from future bandit raids, while the
remainder would be used in a vigorous
pursuit of bandits until the whole ter-
ritory adjacent to the border had been
absolutely cleared of outlaws.

It was the condition of immediate
American withdrawal attached to the
offer it is understood which led to the
interruption of the El Paso conference
while Generals Scott and Funston
held the situation before President
Wilson. They had not power to deal
on that basis. There is nothing to
indicate that any such power has been
conferred upon them in the additional
instructions sent by Secretary Baker
at their request and after conferences
with the president.

Officially maintained silence today
as to the nature of the new instruc-
tions to General Scott. It is believed,
however, that he was authorized to
make it clear to General Obregon that
while no proposal for immediate with-
drawal would be entertained, the
Washington government would wel-
come a demonstration of intention and
ability of the de facto government to
carry out its program.

There is reason to believe that the
American officers now have authori-
ty to make concessions in the way of
limiting the zone in which General
Pershing's forces will operate until a
determination has been made. Such
questions as that of using the Mexican
railways to supply the American
troops also may be waived it is un-
derstood, if they embarrass the de
facto government in its domestic re-
lations. The American army officials
are confident of their ability to main-
tain the shortened supply lines by mo-
tor truck.

Just what would be required in the
way of a demonstration by the Mex-
icans is not known. The bandit Villa
has been the only figure among the
outlaws of the border region who
could rather about him a force suf-
ficient to menace the relations be-
tween the two governments, because
of the boldness of its operations. It
is understood, however, that at the
Washington conference

(Continued on Page Two)

MARKED PROGRESS TOWARD AN
AGREEMENT IS MADE BY THE
MEXICAN SITUATION CONFEREES

IN SPIRIT OF
MUTUAL GOOD WILL

GOMEZ' TROOPS
HALTED IN PASS
BY AMERICANS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., May 2.—Marked
progress toward an agreement was
made today by the American and
Mexican conferees considering United
States troops' dispositions in Mexico,
according to unofficial but authorita-
tive advice. It is believed now the
matter may be threshed out in the
next day or so.

This progress was due to the fact,
it was said, that General Obregon
had concluded there was no possibility
of altering the intention of the Wash-
ington government not to withdraw
General Pershing's expeditionary
force immediately.

The attitude of the Mexican minis-
ter of war is believed to have been
described by a Mexican official who
took part in the first conference in
Juarez, who is closely conversant with
the entire situation and who said:
"Between two evils you must choose
the lesser. It would be folly to sup-
pose the de facto government wants
war."

It was gathered from this that the
Mexicans had decided not to press
the question of withdrawal because
of the possibility that a break might
follow.

The negotiations today took an en-
tirely unexpected turn. In the morn-
ing it was announced that there would
probably be a meeting of the con-
ferees in the afternoon with Generals
Scott and Funston representing the
United States, as in the first confer-
ence, and with Generals Obregon and
Treviso representing Mexico. At noon,
however, General Scott walked unat-
tended from his private car to the
Hotel Paso del Norte, leaving General
Funston to lunch alone in the car.

About the same time General Obregon
crossed over from Juarez in his tour-
ing car and proceeded to the same
place.

Arrived at the hotel, General Scott
and General Obregon went to a room
on the eighth floor, reserved by A. J.
McQuatters, president of the Alvaro
Mining and Milling company, which
has large interests at Parral, the
scene of the recent outbreak of Mex-
icans against the American troops.

It became known then that the two
troops were drawn up in strategic

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Three)

Confer Until Midnight

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, May 2.—The conference
between General Alvaro Obregon and
General Hugh Scott, which began at
noon today, came to an end at exactly
five minutes after midnight. After
announcing that there was absolutely
nothing new to report, General Scott
went to his private car and General
Obregon returned to Juarez.

Shortly before this, General Obregon

GENERAL CALLES LIKELY TO BE
DIVESTED OF GOVERNOR RANK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 2.—General P.
Elias Calles has been summoned to
Mexico City by Venustiano Carranza,
head of the de facto government of
Mexico, for a conference which will
terminate, friends of Calles say, in
the present military government of
Sonora being divested of that rank
but retained as commander-in-chief
of the military in Sonora.

This was learned today when it be-
came definitely known in Mexican
official circles that Adolfo de Huerta,
for some time first assistant in the
treasury department of Mexico, had
been appointed civil governor of Son-
ora. He is said to be en route to
Sonora at this time to take office.

General Calles will leave within the
next day or two for El Paso via the
United States, it was learned late to-
day intending to join General Alvaro
Obregon and accompany him south.

Calles' displacement as governor has
been repeatedly denied both by him
and other Mexican officials. It was
not until this afternoon that a grudging
admission was made that there
was truth in the rumor which has
persisted for several days. At the
same time private telegrams from
Mexico City to an American mining
man confirmed the report. It is now
reported in Mexican circles that Gen-
eral Carranza made the appointment
of De La Huerta after the departure
of General Alvaro Obregon for the
border and without the knowledge or
consent of the war secretary, who has
had considerable power in the past in
dictating the trend of the Sonora sit-
uation.

Calles' friends say that the move
to displace him as governor is con-

(Continued on Page Two)

Grave Concern Felt Over
German Failure To Reply

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Two weeks
have passed since the United States
dispatched to Germany its note de-
manding that an abandonment of
present methods of submarine warfare
immediately be declared and effected
and tonight the state department still
was without any definite confirmation
indicating that the demand would be
complied with.

As the days go by and no reply
comes from Berlin, and Ambassador
Gerard sends no word regarding the
attitude of the German government,
an air of grave concern is beginning
to manifest itself in administration
circles. Privately no attempt is made
to conceal a contrary feeling and this
feeling is certain to become more pro-
nounced unless some definite news is
forthcoming over night.

It is felt here that the very length
of time which has been consumed by
the German government in preparing a
reply in itself indicates that the
communication will not take the
shape of a simple response to the
direct and clear-cut issue raised in
the American note. It is feared that
the reply is likely to assume an argu-
mentative character which can
scarcely be regarded as meeting the
requirements of the United States.

Persons in close touch with affairs
at the German embassy, however, con-
tinue to express themselves as being
positive that Germany will make con-
cessions to the United States that will
prevent a breaking off of diplomatic
relations. They say the Berlin gov-
ernment has been advised that the
United States meant just what it
said in its note and was not prepared
to enter into any negotiations on the
subject of warfare until the present
methods had been abandoned.

It is felt in German circles that
Germany certainly will agree to the
abandonment of the operations ob-
jectionable to the United States, at
least pending negotiations on the sub-
ject. In this connection it is pointed
out that there is a possibility of in-
structions to this end already having
been issued to submarine command-
ers. It is reiterated that all mes-
sages from the Berlin foreign office
clearly indicate that Germany is most
anxious to preserve friendly relations
with the United States.

Heretofore Mr. Gerard has kept Sec-
retary Lansing and President Wilson
fully advised not only in regard to
official developments, but in regard
to the probabilities in advance of gov-
ernmental action and court gossip as
well. In this crisis he has made no

report whatever respecting his con-
ferences with Emperor William.

Of course, it is realized that the ab-
sence of Mr. Gerard from Berlin,
probably without his code book, and
his probable reluctance to entrust
confidential communications to the
German military telegraph, may have
accounted for the absence of reports.
High officials tonight earnestly ex-
pressed the hope that a dispatch from
the ambassador would be received by
tomorrow.

Secretary Lansing had no informa-
tion to lay before the cabinet at to-
day's meeting, and the situation was
discussed only briefly. It was the
first time in weeks that the secretary
had appeared at a session of the cabi-
net without a portfolio filled with
reports and memoranda.

It has been learned that Dr. Karl
Hefflicher, the imperial treasurer, is
at the headquarters participating in
the conference on the American note
and the framing of an answer thereto.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says Am-
bassador Gerard twice dined with
Emperor William and that he also
was able to see the German troops
at an important point on the front.

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ers. It is reiterated that all mes-
sages from the Berlin foreign office
clearly indicate that Germany is most
anxious to preserve friendly relations
with the United States.

Heretofore Mr. Gerard has kept Sec-
retary Lansing and President Wilson
fully advised not only in regard to
official developments, but in regard
to the probabilities in advance of gov-
ernmental action and court gossip as
well. In this crisis he has made no

report whatever respecting his con-
ferences with Emperor William.

Of course, it is realized that the ab-
sence of Mr. Gerard from Berlin,
probably without his code book, and
his probable reluctance to entrust
confidential communications to the
German military telegraph, may have
accounted for the absence of reports.
High officials tonight earnestly ex-
pressed the hope that a dispatch from
the ambassador would be received by
tomorrow.